

# MOLASSES AND MAILS?

Waterfront habitues are familiar with the sight of a windjammer that, having been safely towed into port with steering way still on and staysails flapping, casts off the towline, releasing the panting tugboat, and gallantly takes her way by herself into dock without further assistance.

Thus the Federal grand jury, having been safely conducted by the District Attorney through the legal verbiage of all the indictments he had to present, has cast off the leading strings and entered upon an investigation all its own.

"I really can not say what the grand jury is doing," District Attorney Breckons said yesterday afternoon with a smile, evidently meant to be vacant.

"The grand jurors are through with me," the Federal prosecutor added, "and have started upon some investigation of their own motion."

What this independent inquest concerns can only be vaguely surmised from the class of witnesses thereto subpoenaed. The first three, at all events, are in the category of men who have had experience in the conducting of country postoffices. They are E. W. Barnard of Laupahoehoe, Hawaii; W. T. Lucas, formerly of Lihue, Kauai; and D. McKenzie, formerly of Hahala, Hawaii. Either as postmaster or manager of a country store in which a postoffice was situated, each of these witnesses called to appear before the Federal grand jury has had to do with postal business.

Another common bond of class unity between the trio of witnesses is that they all sold groceries as well as postage stamps, and moreover are all prominent now in the grocery business. Mr. Barnard is a general merchant, selling groceries amongst other things, at the picturesque town beneath the beetling cliffs at Laupahoehoe. Mr. Lucas is manager of H. May & Co., Ltd., a large grocery corporation, and Mr. McKenzie holds a similar position in the grocery department of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

How is it, then? It can not be that there is any such a ludicrous postal scandal under investigation as the mixing of molasses with the mails. Neither can it be imagined that the proverbial sand for making the sugar hefty has been used by any country postmaster for "cleaning" used postage stamps, and then maple syrup for maulage to make the stamps stick anew.

Most likely the Federal grand jury is trying to get at the whole truth regarding the management of rural postoffices situated in country stores. A reason for such an inquiry is easily suggested by the fact that several country postmasters have gone wrong—one or two very heavily so—within the past two or three years. There was one case in which a postoffice was robbed and then burned down.

Groceries in connection with the investigation are no doubt purely coincidental.

# DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON

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the islands, with reference to statements in Governor Carter's report of last year, claiming that some lands were rented for about 2 cents an acre. Mr. Lloyd also tried to bring out that the expenses of the Hawaiian Territory are more than the expense of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma all put together.

Delegate Kalaianalua has secured the consent of Col. "Pete" Heppner of Iowa to be a witness before the House Committee on Territories in behalf of the refunding bill at an early date.

The Washington Post of Monday morning had a long article about the Hawaiian delegation and also an interview with Hon. W. O. Smith about their errand here. The article is as follows:

**NEEDS OF TERRITORY.**  
The strongest delegation Hawaii could muster arrived in Washington yesterday, and will try to persuade Congress to decree that three-fourths of the customs duties and internal revenues collected in the Territory shall be expended on public works there. At present the entire sum, aggregating \$1,200,000 a year, equal to \$8 per capita of the population, is taken out of the Territory, constituting a rather heavy drain on its resources.

So important is this matter, in the estimation of the Hawaiians, that the commission was instructed to ignore all other business and concentrate its energies on the "refund scheme," as they call it. Yet there are plenty of matters of great importance to the island Territory, like immigration, that require immediate attention.

Hawaii has a population of 150,000, but needs 250,000. With the Chinese excluded, with strong sentiment developing on the Pacific Coast for the exclusion of the Japanese from all parts of the country, including Hawaii, and with very little white immigration, shortage of labor is becoming serious. Yet even the labor problem does not loom so large in the Hawaiian view as the plan to secure three-fourths of the territorial revenues for public works. The relative importance for the two subjects, from the Hawaiian standpoint, may be judged by the fact that A. L. C. Atkinson, Territorial Secretary, who has been recalled to Honolulu by the illness of the Governor, was on the way to Portugal alone to solicit immigration to Hawaii, while a commission of seven of the foremost men in the Territory were sent to present the request for funds for public works.

**THE DELEGATION.**  
The chairman of the delegation is W. O. Smith, an attorney of Honolulu, secretary of the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association, who was for six years

attorney general of the republic before annexation, and is one of the foremost men in Hawaiian public affairs. George W. Smith is president of the Board of Supervisors of Oahu county, in which Honolulu is situated. As there is no municipality of Honolulu, Mr. Smith is thus practically the chief executive of the metropolis of the Territory. He is also president of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, a position he has held for three years, and takes a prominent part in public affairs. He is a member of the firm of Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale druggists, in Honolulu.

Mark P. Robinson, one of the most prominent men of Hawaiian blood in the Territory, is a leading capitalist and vice president of the First National Bank of Honolulu. J. R. Galt is treasurer of the Hawaiian Trust Company, the largest trust company in the Territory, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. E. A. McInerney is a dry goods merchant and a member of the Merchants' Association. D. H. Case is county attorney for the island of Maui, and A. B. Loebenstein, of the island of Hawaii, is a civil engineer and a successful real estate dealer.

The commission expects to be called before the House Committee on Territories the latter part of the week, and afterward before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. In speaking of the object of the commission seeks to accomplish, Chairman W. O. Smith said:

**REQUEST UNPRECEDENTED.**  
"We are here to make an unprecedented request, but we hope to have it granted, because the situation in Hawaii is unique and because the nation at large is more deeply concerned in it than the people of Hawaii themselves. The total income of the Territory is \$2,400,000, one-half of which is taken out of the country entirely in the form of customs duties and internal revenue. The balance is not sufficient to run the government. We have been obliged to borrow more than \$3,000,000 to pay for public improvements urgently needed. We need roads, bridges, wharves, schools, public buildings, harbor work, and light-houses."

"Other States and Territories have had immense grants of public lands given them for the support of schools. The Territory of Hawaii has no public lands to give the schools, so we think we are entitled to aid in some other form for educational purposes."

"We have no Federal buildings at all, though we need them, and hope the fact will be recognized. "A great deal of harbor work is urgently needed. Honolulu, according to Col. Heppner, will become the greatest port of call in the world as soon as the Panama Canal is completed. Even without the canal, Honolulu would attain that rank, because of its position in the ocean, which destiny seems to have selected as the theater for the great events of the immediate future. At present the harbor is scarcely deep enough for the largest vessels. An expenditure of \$400,000 has been authorized for dredging the harbor, and \$200,000 more is needed. Besides this, \$1,000,000 more and better wharves. Altogether, \$1,000,000 could be expended to great advantage on the harbor of Honolulu."

**WANT PORT AT HILO.**  
"Hilo, the principal port of Hawaii, the largest island of the group, needs a breakwater and better wharf facilities. Three hundred thousand dollars could be expended there to good purpose. There is already one line in operation from Hilo to San Francisco, and a number of tramp steamers find their way there. In should be borne in mind that the harbor improvements we ask for are not for the benefit of the international commerce of the whole country. Interisland traffic is conducted in small steamers, for which present facilities are insufficient. International commerce also requires more light-houses. Those we have are not only entirely insufficient in number, but inferior in quality."

"A generous appropriation could be expended on a quarantine station at Honolulu, to the great benefit of the Pacific Coast in particular and of the nation in general. For instance, if suspected cases of plague or something of that sort should develop in the steerage of one of the liners from Yokohama, the whole lot of steerage passengers could be disembarked at Honolulu quarantine station for observation, while the steamer could continue on her voyage, the results of the observations being cabled to her destination. Thus from two to seven days' detention at San Francisco could be avoided, and in the case of a large steamer this is no small item."

"But most important of all to the nation at large, Hawaii is the key to the Pacific in a military as well as a commercial sense. Without Hawaii as a base the invasion of the Pacific Coast by a hostile fleet would be impossible. No warship built could ever operate against the Pacific Coast from the nearest port, because it could not carry coal enough. When Hawaii was a republic its strength lay in its helplessness. But it is now a part of the United States, and that is a very different matter. At the present time the islands are utterly defenseless."

**PROTECTION NEEDED.**  
"There are considerable quantities of naval supplies on the island of Oahu at the mercy of any hostile fleet that covets them. We think the nation should construct adequate defenses on this vital outpost with the least possible delay. A number of fortifications have been planned and the sites acquired, but no work is going forward. "Most important of all is the proposed great naval station at Pearl Harbor, twelve miles from Honolulu. A channel has been dredged deep enough to permit the entrance of small vessels into this harbor, but that is all. To complete the work adequately would require many millions. The sum is too great to be made up of the island revenues, and besides, since it is a national undertaking there is no more reason for making Hawaii pay for it than for making New York pay for fortifying New York harbor."

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territory for the next twenty years be expended on public works there. We do not ask a dollar for our own personal expenses. The only benefit the people of the islands will reap will be that the money spent for wages on the proposed public works will be kept in circulation in the islands instead of being shipped in gold to San Francisco." ERNEST G. WALKER.

# THE MOLOKANS REACH HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

the captain before the translation was read. Some one said it looked as if the Captain and the Supervisor were going to make good Republicans of the Molokans to start with. In fact, some one looked as if they spelled "Republican party" and "vote the Republican ticket." The captain disclaimed any such translation.

The Molokans listened intently to the reading of the Board's letter. In return, they presented to the Board a reply thereto, prepared in Los Angeles by Captain Demien. The Board's letter was dated on February 3 and was originally read to the Molokans in Los Angeles, and again yesterday on the deck of the China.

**WANTED FLOUR AND BRICKS.**  
When questioned as to their wants, the elders said that they wanted to take flour from here so they could bake bread shortly after arrival on Kauai. They also wanted a lot of bricks, as these would be needed to make ovens in which to do their baking. The flour and bricks were prime necessities.

**WORE RUSSIAN CLOTHES.**  
Many of the men still wore the Russian garb. They wore Russian top boots, blouses of flannel, generally blue and dark red, with belts holding these garments to the waist. These blouses, which were of the waist of the neck, covered the chest completely. Most of the men wore their hair long in front and parted in the middle. In most cases it was cut off short at the neck. The older men were heavily bearded and the younger men were starting off with mustaches and a thin growth of whiskers.

The women were fairly good-looking, and quite clean. There were numerous children, and half grown boys and girls. The children were an interesting lot, and some were very attractive. The faces of the women were generally broad, the eyes set far apart. They watched the people of Honolulu with almost as much interest as they were themselves observed. A woman's headgear was generally a white handkerchief. They were generally broad-shouldered and broad-hipped and seemed untrammelled by corsets. They all, men, women and children, looked to be a healthy, moral God-fearing people, and all reports of them confirm this observation.

**HAVE CARLOAD OF GOODS.**  
George Thidien, the Honolulu broker, who went to Los Angeles as Mr. Castle's representative to bring the Molokans here, was a prime favorite with the new settlers. Through him they expressed a desire to get to Kauai as soon as possible. Mr. Castle was quite willing that their wishes should be gratified. Even then the steamer Iwawani was waiting, steam up, to take the Molokans aboard. Elder Michael Silivoff stated that his people had about a carload and a half of stuff to be taken out of the China. At his request, the men, women and children went to the after part of the ship and as soon as possible began getting out their goods and helped place them on the dock.

**CROWD WAS CURIOUS.**  
As the China steamed slowly to the Channel dock a big crowd was noticed there. All eyes were directed toward the part of the steamer where the Molokans leaned over the rails. On the dock, besides the church delegation which had gone aboard, were Bishop Restarick, Rev. Hiram Bingham, and perhaps a dozen representatives of various churches. On arrival these various representatives extended greetings to the newly-arrived Russians. In all cases the Molokans, although their creed is that of the early Greek Church, the simpler form of worship, expressed their appreciation in many ways.

**DEPART ON THE IWAWANI.**  
At 7 o'clock the Molokans had been transhipped to the steamer Iwawani, and with all their goods safely aboard, they departed for their new homes on Kauai.

There they will be met by Manager Fairchild of the Makoa Sugar Company, Rev. Mr. Lydgate, who will represent the Hawaiian Board and will welcome them, and other persons interested in seeing the Molokans placed on their lands under favorable conditions.

The quarters for them have been put in condition for them by Manager Fairchild. The water for their use comes in a ditch which does not flow near any other camp on the plantation. In fact, the plantation is doing everything to make their arrival satisfactory.

Capt. Sam Johnson went to Kauai with the party.

their own. Such a church as they wished to build services in will be used by them when the Hawaiians are not making use of it.

# THE ORDER OF PARADE

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Outside vehicles will not be permitted to remain in King street near Thomas square at the time the parade is to move. Police will order them all away. When the parade is ready to move, the judges will take positions on an elevated stand close to the corner of Victoria street and inside Thomas square, facing King street. The parade will move in this order:

The signal to prepare to move will be by bugle, and the signal to start will be another blast on the bugle. Then a platoon of police will move out into King street, followed by the autos, then by the carriages and finally by the horseback riders. The present indications are that the Promotion Committee auto will lead the procession, and will be fortunate in having Mr. A. A. Young to drive the machine. This machine will set the pace for the autos and a uniform speed of about 7 miles per hour is to be maintained.

The parade will proceed along King street to Bishop, to Hotel de Kiang, to Beretania to Kapahulu, to Kapiolani, to Waikiki road and thence to Kapiolani park. As the autos will arrive at the park ahead of the rest of the procession, considerable time will be devoted to photographing them a corps of photographers being prepared to handle the whole outfit.

The autos are to be parked opposite the racetrack grandstand on the lighthouse side, facing the stand, three lines deep, fifty feet apart. Carriages will be assembled on the tracks side of the grandstand and the pace riders will occupy the central space between the autos and vehicles.

The pace riders will then gallop past the judges. They will be turned back at the quarter post and again assembled before the judges and fifteen or twenty will be selected to go forward of the others. From these six or eight will be selected and upon the merits of these riders the judges will give their final decision and make the award of prizes.

The other horseback riders, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, cowboys and juveniles will then be judged and awards made. Awards will be made to the vehicles and the carriages will pass in review. The autos will make a tour of the race-course followed by the carriages and the horseback riders and the parade will be dismissed.

It has been found necessary in order to prevent overcrowding of the grandstand to issue tickets for the same, which will be on sale at the Promotion Committee office. A limited number are to be sold at 25 cents each, giving access to every part of the stand. Clarence Grable will have charge of this detail. The tickets will be on sale Wednesday morning.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the parlor of the Young Hotel, Mr. Gerley wishes all the judges and officials to meet with him to go over the details of the parade. It is quite necessary that all the officials be present. The judges are as follows: **Judges—Mrs. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Cecil Brown, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet, Mrs. H. de B. Layard. Carriages—Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. C. C. Cooper, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Sam Parker, Mrs. W. M. Gifford. Pace Riders—Mr. Helen Noonan, Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, Mrs. Hildway, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. Helen Holt. The preparations for the ball and reception at the Hawaiian Hotel are progressing. Letters of invitations are going out to the judges and officials of the day and to the participants expected in the parade.**

A general invitation is extended through the press to the public to be present and all friends of the participants are expected to attend. The Hawaiian band will give a promenade concert the early part of the evening, and at 9 o'clock dancing will begin and last until midnight. A special stand has been built in front of the hotel for the quiet club so that dancing can be enjoyed on both inside at the same time. The winners of prizes are expected to be present with their flags in order to make the occasion as gay as possible. The committee also will invite Messrs. Harold Dillingham, Frank Armstrong, S. A. Walker, Geo. Fuller, Charles F. Chillingworth and Joseph Aea to act that evening in charge of the floor. Mr. E. M. Boyd is in general charge of the evening's entertainment.

In order to prevent accidents among the autos the request is to be made that every driver exercise the utmost caution. Auto machinists will be on hand and if any machine breaks down it will be given immediate attention. A request is to be made of the Rapid Transit not to run cars between Victoria and Alapai streets while the parade is assembling on Hotel street, while the parade is passing up Bishop to Hotel, to Richards and to Beretania streets.

**THE CITY BEAUTIFUL**

"My plan for arriving at some system for the laying out of a park system is to investigate the city carefully for a couple of weeks, as I may do here, listening to suggestions and adopting them as far as possible to my own observations. Then I begin to get my own ideas into shape."

This is the condensed form of a statement made by Mr. C. M. Robinson, the expert in city beautification, who arrived yesterday in the Hawaiian ship to plan for the improvement in Honolulu's park system. Mr. Robinson is a member of the city's city beautification board, which has been studying the city's beautification problem for some time. He will begin work today on the matter.

which has brought him success. The commission committee appointed to receive him was at the dock when the China pulled in and took Mr. Robinson and his wife in charge.

A visit to those parts of the city not visited today will be made tomorrow, two autos having been put at the disposal of the party by J. P. Cooke and the Board of Supervisors.

In the party to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will be Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Griffith, John Lucas, F. S. Dodge and K. S. Bunker.

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# FEDERAL COURT TERM BUSINESS

A report will be rendered by the Federal grand jury this morning, with the balance of indictments found by it.

David Wahine pleaded guilty yesterday to larceny of U. S. service cartridges. Judge Dale sentenced him to imprisonment for one month and payment of costs.

Parto Ricans indicted for bigamy, etc., were given time before pleading to their indictments for consultation with counsel assigned to them, all having represented that they were too poor to engage lawyers. A. F. Judd, C. A. Long and Sam. Noar were the "selected" attorneys.

The counterfeiting cases from the transport Sherman were continued for trial until after March 22, when it is expected that Marshal Shine and Detective Hanson will arrive from San Francisco. Defendants will probably plead tomorrow.

Upon the return of the venire of trial jurors by Marshal Hendry, a number were excused for various reasons and the following are those who stood: C. A. De Gue, K. Pao, Henry E. Kelley, David Houghs, Sam. Ladd, Albert E. Clark, Robert J. Pratt, W. Russell Adams, John Lane, Zeno K. Myers, Elbert, Daniel, Albert Trank, John O'Grady, Jas. A. Williams, Edward Harnett, Chas. Crocker, Isaac Teata, Wm. Savidge, Herman Edwards, W. E. Smith, Wm. G. Scott, Lincoln L. McCandless, A. S. Kaloopa, E. O'H. Holtzman, Jos. Fernandez, H. F. Bertemann, H. M. Whitney, Sam. Andrews.

# BEEN MAY LOCATE IN OLD SHANGHAI

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Notley announce the engagement of their daughter, Lily, to Mr. William H. Heen, both of Honolulu. The groom is one of the younger lawyers of Honolulu. He studied law at the University of California, and for many months he was connected with the office of the Attorney General of Hawaii, and more recently has been a member of the firm of Heen and Kaulanoa. The wedding may take place in the next few weeks, as Mr. Heen contemplates going to Shanghai to look over the field, with the idea of locating there in the practice of law.

# AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

The following registered at the Volcano House from February 1 to February 17: C. F. Shepherd and wife, Ashland Oregon; Rev. Bishop Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, J. W. Wadman, Flora Wadman, Mabel Lee, Florence Lee, Honolulu; John J. Grace, Hilo; Mrs. C. B. Greenfield, Miss B. Greenfield, Honolulu; Harry Coen, Hilo; A. C. Rafferty, Papaia; Gustave Rose, Honolulu; Rev. Fred M. Schneider, Very Rev. Mar. Peter Dauffenbach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oscar Zapp, Germany; Miss Krust, W. Seomy Grace, South Miss Krust, L. B. Nevin, Wahiawa, Oahu; Mr. and Mrs. Paul MacCormac, New York; J. B. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon; A. F. Bloomer and wife, York, Nebraska; James A. Sackley and wife, M. S. Miller and wife, Chicago; M. E. Leland, Worcester, Mass.; M. D. Nevin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Levy, San Francisco; W. A. Wann, Sam Weinberg, Honolulu; N. C. Wilfong, Hilo; B. L. Pittcock and wife, Miss Pittcock, Mrs. C. H. Leadbetter, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. M. Crosson, Honolulu; Mrs. M. A. Mordant, Miss M. Granball, San Francisco; Mrs. P. E. Brigham, Miss Helen Brigham, Portland, Oregon; A. W. Eames, Wahiawa, Oahu; Wm. Griffin and wife, San Francisco; J. D. Easton, Hilo.

# SOUND ADVICE.

Never neglect a bad cold. You can not tell how it may result. A simple home remedy will often bring relief and should not be ignored, but there is nothing so reliable as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is well known for its quick cures of coughs and colds. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Another rehearsal of the members of the Elks' Minstrel Company will be held tonight in the H. P. Co. Hall. Considerable interest is being taken in this forthcoming entertainment, the success of which seems to be already assured. The members will meet tonight at 7:30 sharp and all are requested by the manager to be in their places in the circle promptly at the hour named.

A blot for \$500 for salvage has been brought in the Federal court by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. against the schooner Ka Mo. It is an account of the saving of the little trader, when abandoned off Paia, by the steamer Kaula.

# SORRY TO LOSE THEM

The Los Angeles Times of February 17 tells of the departure of the Molokans from Los Angeles.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the departure of most of the Russian colony from Los Angeles to Kauai, Territory of Hawaii. The Molokans will leave within thirty days on a special steamer chartered for their use.

The leaders, and 100 others, have expressed a desire to journey to the South Sea, and, with their wives and children, the strong, bearded men will soon depart.

As a preparation for their leaving groups of from fifteen to twenty of the simple peasants went before the County Clerk at the courthouse yesterday and took out their first naturalization papers. They want to become American citizens, since they will still be where the Stars and Stripes float.

Either a steamer of the Pacific Coast line or a special boat will be chartered to take the men to the islands. There is joy among the simple folk because of the opportunity offered for them to again become farmers, and enjoy the sweets of a pastoral life.

Some coming to Los Angeles the Molokans have learned much. Several speak English after a fashion, and among the leaders are those who can converse fluently. A number have learned useful trades. Some of these have elected to remain in Los Angeles. The backbone of the colony will go to Hawaii. All of the older members have decided to leave. The all-absorbing desire is to become possessors of land. On the steppes of their native soil many left homes which represented the result of years of labor. Several have up small fortunes to come to America. Most of the colonists arrived penniless, as their scanty board, hastily gathered, was eaten up by greedy officials on the boundaries of the countries through which the emigrants were obliged to pass.

They have worked faithfully since coming to Southern California, and have saved most of the money earned. They ask odds of nobody, and have learned to be independent since leaving Russia. They are suspicious to a degree, and loth to trust any one.

The United States government has offered to the local Russians an opportunity to earn homes. They will be allowed to take up forty acres of land on the fertile island for each person. This land can be purchased outright at \$15 an acre, or proved up on in twenty-one years.

The island leases held by sugar cane companies are about to expire, and the land has reverted to the United States. Almost every acre is under cultivation, and much of the land is in full bearing, with heavy crops of cane. The sugar factories will take all the cane that can be supplied. The cane is worth \$20 a ton in the fields.

The Russians will be cared for during the first year, and to each will be advanced \$20 a month, which they will pay back when the returns from their crops are realized.

The government is said to be facing a serious problem in connection with Oriental labor in Hawaii. The coolies have practically swarmed over the islands, but are available for certain kinds of labor only. There is a desire for the importation of white labor, and business men and capitalists have interested themselves in the plan to bring the Russians.

United States Land Commissioner Pratt, under whose supervision the Russians are to be transported to Kauai, has offered the men every advantage possible. He will also endeavor to persuade white families to take up the proffered land.

The Pacific Coast offices of the Hawaiian company on West Third street, near Spring, will handle the transportation of the Russians from Los Angeles. At the offices yesterday it was stated that 700 have already signed to go, and that probably many more will do so.

Kauai, the goal of the Molokans, is the fourth in size of the Hawaiian group, and contains 547 square miles. The soil is fertile, and pineapples, bananas and cane can be grown in abundance. Much of the land is available for pasture. The condition on which land can be taken up, in the island, is that at least 25 per cent. must be placed under cultivation. The climate is said to be all that could be desired, resembling that of Southern California.

# WELCOME TO MOLOKANS

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"ly as unexpected, will serve us as a guiding star on our journey thither—it is an undisguised blessing to us, tired and worn out by our long search for the Promised Land. We are plain people—mere followers of the soil; but we have heard of the perils and hardships of the Puritans and Huguenots, and are proud to know that we are destined to become fellow citizens and co-workers of their descendants. We will be glad to commune with you, and to see you at our meetings of prayer and worship of God, our Father. We know but little of sophistry and theory—but our hearts are full of the love of God, and while our religion is as plain as we ourselves, we have suffered much to maintain it. We will work hard and try to be peaceful and soberly industrious, and in the course of time hope to win your respect and approval, as you will not be sorry for sending your present brotherly greeting to these strangers."  
Members of the first party of Molokan immigrants to the Hawaiian Islands, Michael Riva, John Polakoff, Vladimir, John Polakoff, Gregory Shalutin, and others.

Frank H. Nansen, of the Board of Health staff, left in the transport DuFord to visit his father, who is seriously ill in San Francisco.